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us, and we have an experienced mentor at our elbow telling us what to observe. Incidentally he has written a very interesting book, exasperating to a reviewer without space for quotations. The freshness of nearly all of his illustrations makes one tolerant of an occasional hoary friend, such as the anecdote of the plaintiff who, after with difficulty showing the jury the utmost height to which he had been able to raise his injured arm since an accident, shot it up to its full length in answer to a sudden query as to how far he could raise it before. This is doubtless a concession to the layman reader, who is very evidently in the author's mind throughout — naturally, since a book is made to sell. One wonders how much due to the same cause is the insertion of the chapter on "Some Famous Cross-Examiners and their Methods," and the last five chapters, each containing nothing but the report of cross-examinations in some famous modern trial. These last form interesting reading, but one misses the mentor at one's elbow, and wishes they had been made an integral part of the book instead of being merely appended.

JUDICIAL DICTIONARY of words and phrases judicially interpreted, to which have been added statutory definitions. By F. Stroud. In three volumes. Second Edition. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd.; Stevens & Sons. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 1903. pp. ccxxvii, 1-592; 593-1394; 1395-2302. 8vo.

The claim of the author that this dictionary is unique cannot be questioned. Unlike other legal or judicial dictionaries, all terms which may appear to the lay mind to be legal terms are not defined in it; nor are those Latin phrases defined which are commonly used with peculiar legal significations. On the other hand, many words and phrases, the meaning of which the layman and even the lawyer would not ordinarily think of looking for in a legal dictionary, are very elaborately and carefully defined. The dictionary is more peculiarly a "dictionary of the English language (in its phrases as well as single words), so far as that language has received interpretation by the judges"; and it is also a dictionary of statutory definitions in Acts of Parliament.

Prefixed to the dictionary proper are lists of cases, covering one hundred and thirty pages; lists of English statutes and their sections with references to the pages of the dictionary, covering fifty pages; tables of abbreviations, covering twenty pages; and an introductory chapter on the construction of documents.

The statutory definitions and the words and phrases of statutes are taken wholly from English acts, and therefore are not of great use to American lawyers; but the collection of statutes whose terms are defined is very complete, and should prove of value to the lawyers of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, for whom the work is especially designed.

It should not be believed from what is said above that the work is without interest to American lawyers. In truth, it is of considerable value. All words which have been or are likely to become material in the construction of documents are very fully and carefully defined. This definition, moreover, is not a mere explanation of those words by other words, but is a statement of the effect given to the words in actual cases. Approximately seventeen thousand cases are cited for these definitions. It is clear from this that for the interpretation of words which are material in deeds and wills, the book should be of equal value to the English and to the American lawyer. The work shows great care and much scholarly research.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE FISCAL PROBLEM. By L. G. Chiozza Money. London: P. S. King & Son. 1903. pp. 237. 8vo.

With commendable impartiality the publishers of Mr. Ashley's book, "The Tariff Problem," have just issued from their press a book setting forth the views of the opposing camp. The purpose of the latter work apparently is to